REMARKS

Claims 1-14 are currently pending. Claims 1, 4, 7, and 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0053694 (Igarashi) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,834,195 (Brandenberg). Claims 2, 10, and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Igarashi in view of Brandenberg. Claims 3, 5, 11, and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Igarashi and Brandenberg in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,907,225 (Wilkinson). Claims 6, 8, and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Igarashi and Brandenberg in view of. U.S. Patent No. 5,794,142 (Vanttila).

The updating service profile feature disclosed in paragraphs 65-66 and 69 of Igarashi would not enable one skilled in the art to derive the feature of applying changed data to a mobile communication terminal for activating specific menus, as taught by the claims of the present application.

Moreover, the authorization controller disclosed in paragraphs 181 and 182 of Igarashi, merely determines whether or not a user is a proper one. In other words, a user is verified. However, these paragraphs do not teach or suggest setting conditions to activate only functions open to selection by a user, to be activated, as disclosed by the claims of the present application.

Upon comparing Brandenberg with the present application, the present application, as

recited by the claims, teaches determining whether the corresponding functions are to be used according any change in classes of a user, while Brandenberg teaches transmitting the corresponding digital content according to a result of a comparisons between a digital content profile with a user profile. Furthermore, since the digital content of Brandenberg is immediately stored when received, Brandenberg fails to teach changing activation of specific functions, as taught by the present application.

Additionally, Brandenberg discloses that the corresponding digital content is transmitted at a preset time, which means that if the preset time does not come, the corresponding digital content is never transmitted. Accordingly, Brandenberg does not disclose the change in classes of a user is immediately applied to the mobile communication terminal, as recited by the claims of the present application.

Regarding the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of independent Claim 1, the Examiner states that the combination of Igarashi and Brandenberg teaches each and every limitation of Claim 1. After reviewing the cited references, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner is incorrect.

First, the Examiner states that paragraph 72 of Igarashi teaches setting at least one condition for selecting at least one function in order to differentially implement the at least one function according to the class of the user, as recited in Claim 1. However, paragraph 72 of Igarashi teaches setting a class of communication service, as opposed to the class of the user, based on a service time period. Accordingly, the passage and text does not teach or suggest

setting at least one condition for selecting at least one function in order to differentially implement the at least one function according to the class of the user, as recited in Claim 1.

Second, the Examiner states that paragraph 247 of Igarashi teaches informing the user of a change in the at least one function available to the user after a change in a user's class, as recited in Claim 1. However, paragraph 247 of Igarashi merely teaches an authorization controller creates a positive response message for a notification that the user has been successfully authorized and is silent about who is informed. Moreover, the cited passage of Igarashi does not mention a change in a user's class, rather it merely discloses an authorization. Accordingly, the cited passage and text of Igarashi does not teach or suggest informing the user of a change in the at least one function available to the user after a change in a user's class, as recited in Claim 1.

Third, the Examiner states that paragraphs 65-66 and 69 of Igarashi teach activating a menu for selecting the at least one function available to the user when the at least one preset condition is met and applying the change to the at least one function available to the user to the mobile communication terminal, as recited in Claim 1. With reference to Igarashi, paragraphs 65-66 and 69 merely teach configuring various network devices such as a home agent, a foreign agent, and other network nodes. However, the cited passages and text of Igarashi do not teach or suggest activating a menu for selecting the at least one function available to the user when the at least one preset condition is met; nor do they teach or suggest applying the change to the at least one function available to the user to the mobile communication terminal, as recited in Claim 1.

As Brandenberg, which teaches transmitting digital content at predetermined times to a user, does not cure the deficiencies of Igarashi, it is respectfully requested that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of Claim 1 be withdrawn.

Regarding the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of independent Claim 7, the Examiner states that the combination of Igarashi and Brandenberg teaches each and every limitation of Claim 7. After reviewing the cited references, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner is incorrect.

First, the Examiner states that paragraph 92 of Igarashi teaches a memory for storing at least one preset condition for selecting at least one function in order to differentially implement the at least one function according to the class of the user, as recited in Claim 1. However, paragraph 92 of Igarashi merely teaches a service profile unit stores profiles which define what class of service to provide to each mobile node. In other words, the service profile unit merely stores profiles for mobile nodes. However, the cited passage and text does not teach or suggest a memory for storing at least one preset condition for selecting at least one function in order to differentially implement the at least one function according to the class of the user, as recited in Claim 7.

Second, the Examiner states that paragraphs 181 and 182 of Igarashi teach a control section for activating the at least one function available to the user when the at least one condition stored in the memory is met, as recited in Claim 7. However, paragraphs 181-182 of Igarashi merely teach an authorization controller for authorizing a user to use network resources.

However, the cited passage and text does not teach or suggest a control section for activating the at least one function available to the user when the at least one condition stored in the memory is met, as recited in Claim 7.
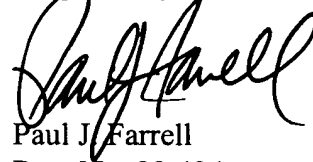
Accordingly, as Igarashi does not teach or suggest each and every limitation of Claim 7, and Brandenberg, which is discussed above with respect to the rejection of Claim 1, does not cure the deficiencies of Igarashi, it is respectfully requested that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of Claim 7 be withdrawn.

While not conceding the patentability, per se, of the dependent claims, Claims 2-6 and 8-14 are allowable for at least the above-described reasons.

Accordingly, it is believed that Claims 1-14 are in condition for allowance. It is respectfully requested that the rejections of Claims 1-14 be withdrawn and the Claims 1-14 be allowed. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or personal interview would facilitate resolution of any remaining matters, the Examiner may contact Applicant's attorney at

the number given below.

Respectfully submitted,

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